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Britain To Lend France A Carrier

London, April 12.
Britain is to lend France a 14,000-ton light-flight carrier of the Colossus class. This type of carrier is 695 feet in extreme length, has a speed of 25 knots and carries 33 aircraft.

This was announced in the House of Commons today. The loan of the vessel would be for no longer than five years and would be free of charge. The Government hoped that this arrangement would help the French Navy, which at present possessed no ship of this type.

It was also stated that the French Government were buying six British built frigates now on loan to the French Navy.

Reuter learns that the carrier will probably be chosen from the four which have been in service in the European and Pacific theatres of war—Colossus, Venerable, Vengeance and Glory.—Reuter.

NEW MINERAL DISCOVERED

London, April 12.
The discovery of what is apparently a new mineral, consisting essentially of hydrous chromic oxide, was disclosed in the annual report of the Imperial Institute, issued here today.

The chromium mineral was sent to the Institute for identification and analysis from British Guiana, and further work, including X-ray tests, is in progress.

The report also told how a sample of ilmenite, sent from the same colony, provisionally claimed as a new mineral after analysis in the United States, was found to have been of a known type.—Reuter.

Great Citizen Of The World

HYDE PARK, N. Y., APRIL 12.
HAILING THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AS A "GREAT CITIZEN OF THE WORLD," PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN TODAY DECLARED "WE ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH" FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION THAT WERE ADVOCATED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT.

SPEAKING AT THE EXERCISES DEDICATING THE HOME AND GRAVE SITE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO DIED A YEAR AGO TODAY, AS A NATIONAL SHRINE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID "WE ARE DETERMINED TO DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS A STRONG, LIVING ORGANISATION, TO FIND EFFECTIVE MEANS OF ALLEVIATING SUFFERING AND DISTRESS AND TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH ALL NATIONS."

"These principles were the basis of our foreign policy under Franklin Roosevelt. They are still the basis of our foreign policy," he said. "It is to carry forward the underlying principles and policies, both foreign and domestic," of Franklin Roosevelt's ideas.

Truman stated that only history could do Roosevelt full justice and that plain people join with leaders and statesmen all over the world in recognition that it was largely because of him that civilization has survived. He declared that "Roosevelt had felt that the United States was a good neighbour."

must play an active, intelligent, constructive part in the world, and believed that the nation could not play the part of isolationism.

"He recognised that above all, our hope for the future of life itself lay in the success of the United Nations. His foreign policy called for fair, sympathetic and firm dealing with other members of the family of nations. It recognised our obligation to the starving and homeless of other lands. It recognised the solemn duty of this country toward nations which have been weakened in the death struggle against tyranny. For these principles, we are determined to fight with all our strength," he concluded.—Associated Press.

Mechanics Of Supply Described

COMMITTEES OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THURSDAY EVENING MET MR. D. M. KENRICK, OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE, WHO IS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HONG KONG GOVERNMENT ON ALL QUESTIONS RELATING TO SUPPLIES. MR. KENRICK IS ON A SHORT VISIT TO THE COLONY AND IS LEAVING FOR SINGAPORE BY PLANE TODAY.

MR. H. V. WILKINSON (VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER) PRESIDED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE CHAIRMAN (MR. R. D. GILLESPIE) WHO IS ON A SHORT TRIP TO SHANGHAI.

In introducing the visitor, Mr. Wilkinson said that at the end of 1943, Mr. Winston Churchill directed the setting-up of a Cabinet Sub-Committee to be responsible for relief and rehabilitation in the Far East. The Secretary of this Committee was Mr. Kenrick, who was

Canadian Spy Case

Ottawa, April 12.
Igor Rouzenko, former cipher clerk at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, whose information is alleged to have started the Canadian espionage investigation, stated in court here today: "I know very well that there are agents who would kill me."

Rouzenko was called as a witness when Harold Gerson, 43-year-old Munitions Department employee was charged with conspiracy and breaches of the Official Secrets Act.

Rouzenko said that his safety depended on the Canadian Government and added: "I broke my oath of service to Russia because I was certain they would me to wrong ideas which resolutely cannot be presented with the ideas of democracy."

Rouzenko identified the documents which he said were taken from the Russian Embassy's secret room.

Rouzenko left the court room accompanied by bodyguards.—Reuter.

thus associated with the first step taken in the rehabilitation of Hong Kong. He had just come from London where he was representing the Hong Kong Administration on all questions of supply and shipping. He would tell the meeting the scope of the work done for Hong Kong and how the Administration's policy of encouraging normal trade operations was working in practice, and how the Colonial Office was assisting that return to normal trade.

Mr. Kenrick said: Before I tell you of the mechanics concerned with the supply of everything the Colony needs to return to prosperity, I should like to say how satisfying it has been to me to see, in the week that I have been here, how much has already been achieved. I congratulate you on the way you have all done your part in establishing the rule of law and, once again, opening up Hong Kong to the trading nations of the world.

The Chairman said that Winston Churchill ordered the establishment of an official sub-committee of the British Cabinet to deal with Relief and Rehabilitation of the Far East.

"I should like to tell you something of this Committee and briefly describe its work, because I think it provides a valuable background to conditions today."

The Committee was attached to the Cabinet in order that it would be in a position to coordinate all the Departments of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom which are concerned with the supply problem.

Hong Kong's Needs

The first work of the Committee consisted of an over-all examination of the needs of each Colony. To particularise—in Hong Kong the Colony's needs were examined from every possible point of view. First was the need of the people to be fed and clothed after they had been freed from the Japanese oppression; the medical requirements had to be provided for, and arrangements had to be made for transport, light, power, and fuel. Hong Kong's industries and their ability to be resuscitated quickly in order to meet the needs of the people were also considered. The fishing industry was one which was very closely examined.

I would like you to understand that this was done for one specific purpose: to know precisely what materials should be provided for the relief of the people. The plans were then passed to the appropriate department of His Majesty's Government concerned with the procurement of materials. I have oversimplified. The process of operation was a lot more involved than this, and a special Hong Kong planning unit was set up within the Colonial Office and was concerned only with Hong Kong's particular needs. So far so good—on paper, progress was excellent.

The assumption was, however, that Hong Kong would be one of the last of the areas to be freed from the domination of the Japanese. Experience proved the forecasts of the experts to be wrong—fortunately Hong Kong was liberated many months before the most optimistic estimates on which we were basing our planning. The result was that instead of a large stockpile of goods being available, we found ourselves in a position of shortage.—Associated Press.

Ex-R.A.F. Man's Children As "Encumbrances"

London, April 12.
A Cardiff club, which refused to give a demobilised R.A.F. man and his wife their jobs back as steward and stewardess because they now have "encumbrances"—two children—was ordered to reinstate the couple as from Jan. 5.

"Why refer to the children as encumbrances?" asked the Deputy Umpire, Mr. R. J. Ludlow, at the Cardiff Civil Employment Tribunal. "The term might apply to a poodle dog."

It was stated that Philip Lambert and his wife got their jobs at the Barry Dock Conservative Club after answering an advertisement which stipulated "no encumbrances." One child was born before Lambert joined up in 1941 but no objection was raised then. Now there were two and the club refused to have the couple.

"Surely Lambert did not agree not to have children in the future," commented Mr. Ludlow. "That would be contrary to public policy."

Lambert said that he understood "no children" referred only to the time of appointment. Mr. H. H. Ruskin for the club said that accommodation was insufficient and Mrs. Lambert could not look after her children and do her work. Mr. Ludlow ruled that three bedrooms, a living room and a scullery were sufficient for the Lamberts and three barmaids, and held that the club had not proved that Mrs. Lambert would be unable to do her work.—Reuter.

New Belgian Government

Brussels, April 12.
The new Belgian Government of M. Achille Van Acker obtained a vote of confidence by a majority of two in the Senate tonight.

All the 84 senators composing the Belgian Left-wing majority voted for M. Van Acker and 82 Right-wing Christian Socialists voted against.

Every senator, except one Christian Socialist, was present. M. Van Acker presented his newly-formed Left-wing coalition government to Parliament a week ago.—Reuter.

Ex-W.A.A.F. To Marry American By Phone

Nottingham, April 12.
A wedding by transatlantic telephone will take place at 7 p.m. (2 p.m. B.S.T.) tonight when Ida Moore, 28, of Montpellier Road, Dunkirk, Nottingham, England, is married to Morton B. Pruden, of North Illinois Street, Indianapolis.

The bride, who is employed as a packer in a factory at Boston, Nottinghamshire, will play her part in the ceremony in the house of a friend not far from her home. The only witness will be Mrs. Florence Edna Marlow, eldest sister of the bride.

At the United States end, Pruden, a steel worker employed by General Motors, will be in a private room in the Telephone Exchange at Indianapolis. With him will be the Reverend Logan Hall of the North Meridian Methodist Church, who will pronounce the couple man and wife after they have exchanged vows over the telephone.

Miss Moore, in an interview today, said that after the ceremony, she is looking forward to being able to join the G.I. brides on their way to the United States as early as possible. Miss Moore was a member of the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force (W.A.A.F.) from October 1941 to April 1945.

Missing

Captain J. H. Legg, aged 50, master of the Australian-oriental liner "Samidway," is missing. A report to the police yesterday said that he has not been seen since 10 a.m. Thursday, when he left the ship to visit the agents (Butterfield & Swire) and also call on his dentist. Captain Legg, a native of Belfast, was interned in Manila during the war. It is thought he may be suffering from loss of memory. The "Samidway" arrived from Australia on Monday last.

WERE YOU TORTURED?

The War Crimes Investigation Unit are in urgent need of evidence on torture cases which occurred in the Central Police Station.

There are numbers of people who have suffered there and who are now in Hong Kong. It is their duty to come forward and give details of their treatment so that the culprits can be brought to justice.

Anyone to whom the above applies is requested to call at Room 305, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, 3rd Floor. Telephone 32538 or 34048.

Poles Driving Out Old, Sick, Infirm

(By S. MAYNES)

B.A.O.R. H.Q., APRIL 12.
THE BRITISH CONTROL COMMISSION TONIGHT ISSUED A STRONGLY WORDED COUNTERBLAST TO THE OFFICIAL POLISH ALLEGATIONS OF ILLTREATMENT OF POLISH DISPLACED PERSONS PASSING THROUGH BRITISH TRANSIT CAMPS ON THEIR WAY TO POLAND UNDER THE REPATRIATION SCHEME KNOWN AS "OPERATION SWALLOW."

THE BRITISH STATEMENT NOT ONLY STRONGLY REJECTED THE POLISH ALLEGATIONS BUT DIRECTLY ACCUSED THE POLISH AUTHORITIES OF DRIVING OUT THOUSANDS OF OLD, SICK AND INFIRM GERMAN AND PREGNANT WOMEN FROM POLAND IN DEFIANCE OF AGREED REPATRIATION CONDITIONS.

The statement specifically stated: "It is clear that there is a selection of the German minority and that the least useful part are being expelled."

The Polish radio had stated that 1,500 Poles had arrived in Poland on March 15 in a distressed condition, alleged British "calumnies" in transit camps when repatriates were not given warm food or fuel to heat the train coaches and said that two babies died on the way through lack of medical care.

The British statement said that after full investigation the facts were that the children died through neglect by their mothers, and there was adequate food and heat on the trains and hot meals issued at all camps as well as five days rations given for a two day journey.

The statement said: "The British authorities do everything possible to ensure that returning prisoners-of-war and displaced persons are adequately provided with food and accommodation and medical attention until they leave Marienhill, when they are handed over to the Polish authorities."

Concerning the Polish radio announcement that 180,000 Germans from Poland have been received into the British zone, the statement says that this number is far short of the return total.

Poles Charged
Up to April 6, 171,402 German "expellees" were received in the British zone in execution of the Potsdam agreement, the statement said. These were in addition to 130,044 who had already entered between October, 1945, and February, 1946.

Declaring that the conditions in regard to the movement of the "expellees" were not being satisfactorily observed and that the matter is now the subject of a four-power discussion, the statement says that there have been a number of deaths of people too old or sick to stand the journey. Many are so ill that they have to be taken straight to hospital from the train.

Births have taken place on trains or in ships and the "expellees" are not receiving the agreed one day's rations. "Only eight per cent of the German expellees are men and a smaller proportion are fit men able to work. The Polish authorities are not transferring, as agreed at Potsdam, the whole German minority, but a selection of it comes which is designed to transfer 1,500,000 of the sick and otherwise least useful part of the German minority into western Germany."

JAPAN'S FIRST FREE ELECTIONS

TOKYO, APRIL 12.
INCOMPLETE RETURNS FROM JAPAN'S FIRST FREE ELECTIONS HELD ON WEDNESDAY SHOW TONIGHT THAT THE MOST POTENT FACTOR IN THE VOTING WAS THE EMPEROR. APPARENTLY A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE COUNTRY'S 36,000,000 VOTERS WENT TO THE POLLS WITH THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF PROVING THEY ARE WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN FAVOUR OF THE RETENTION OF THE TRADITIONAL MONARCHICAL SYSTEM AND, AS A RESULT, THE PARTIES WHICH MADE THIS A FIRM PLANK IN THEIR PLATFORM—LIBERALS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND PROGRESSIVES—NOW SHARE THE COMMANDING LEAD.

A despatch from Moscow states that "Pravda," official organ of the Communist Party, today published a strong satirical attack on Emperor Hirohito, and on what it described as the "so-called democratisation of Japan."

The article, written by the paper's Tokyo correspondent, said: "Tokyo's sumptuous palace Emperor, Hirohito, the man who dragged Japan into war, lives as he always did. Who is this Emperor? Some Japanese believe he is God. Others believe he is a war criminal. Some fall on their knees when they see him. Others wonder why he is not being tried."

Recalling that during the war American newspapers described the Emperor as War Criminal No. 1, the correspondent complains that the new Japanese constitution was "too hastily approved" by General MacArthur.

"It legalised the Emperor, who yesterday seemed an historical anachronism and strengthened the position of Japan's reactionary forces on the eve of elections."

The New York Radio reported today that Allied officials in Japan forecast that at the next meeting of the Four-Power Allied Control Council, Russia will protest against the election of certain Japanese as the ground they are reactionaries.—Reuter.

Partial Returns
Tokyo, Apr. 12.
Scattered and incomplete returns today showed that over 300,000 votes were cast for Communist candidates six of whom were definitely elected by late morning.

By late morning a tabulation of candidates sure of victory on the incomplete returns was as follows:
Liberals—90; Progressives—81; Social Democrats—72; Independents—77; Communists—6; and Cooperatives and other minor parties—25.

The returns gave a total of 318,729 votes for the Communist candidates in varied districts. The total vote has not been announced but will total well over 20 million and some observers predict 25 million. —Associated Press.

U.S. On Road To Balanced Budget

Washington, April 12.
President Truman completed his first year in the presidency office yesterday with the pronouncement to the nation that "We are on the way toward a balanced budget."

"We are well on the highroad to a full peacetime production. There have been many headaches for the administration. Re-adjustment pains of our economy have been acute and they are not yet over. But, we are better off than when we were after World War I, and we have good reason to be gratified."

He said the deficit for the fiscal year ending on June 30 is expected to be about \$21,000,000,000, nearly \$7,000,000,000 less than the January estimate. He cited the prospects for larger receipts and lower expenditures in the current fiscal year. "He spoke for the continuation of the existing tax rate and said that it is necessary to avoid non-essential expenditures."

President Truman says he feels better physically now than he did when he stepped up from the Vice-Presidency a year ago on the sudden death of Roosevelt.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER
Today's forecast: Fair with moderate easterly winds. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum—70 deg. at 1 p.m. Minimum—60 deg. at 6 a.m. Sunshine—10 hours. Maximum humidity—94 per cent.

London, Apr. 12.
President Truman said yesterday that the United States was on the highroad to a balanced budget and that the deficit for the fiscal year ending on June 30 is expected to be about \$21,000,000,000, nearly \$7,000,000,000 less than the January estimate. He cited the prospects for larger receipts and lower expenditures in the current fiscal year. "He spoke for the continuation of the existing tax rate and said that it is necessary to avoid non-essential expenditures."

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Victors Beware

"Victors Beware" is the title of a challenging new book from the pen of Salvador de Madariaga, who may justly be regarded as the greatest liberal political philosopher alive. Madariaga was a Cabinet minister under the Spanish republic. But he gained his international reputation, as well as invaluable experience, by his work as a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Since the rise of Franco, he has lived in exile, mostly in England. He has written nearly twenty books, many of which have had wide success. But none is so challenging to the conscience of the world as "Victors Beware."

Many liberals who allowed themselves to be forced, by fear of Fascism, into alliance with Communism will be surprised at some of Madariaga's conclusions. After postulating that political freedom and personal liberty rank far higher in the scale of human values than mere economic security, he writes: "After undergoing deadly peril from the right, liberty now is just as seriously threatened from the left." Madariaga also has the courage to state the following unpopular truth: "A society which, in order to ensure bread for a small minority, sacrifices the liberty of all is not a community of men but a set of tables for animals. That civilized society must struggle against institutions, we all are agreed. That it must stake the liberty of most of its citizens to conquer it, never." Madariaga is at his best in exposing the false interpretation currently applied to so many words in our political vocabulary, such as Fascism and Democracy. He shows that these words have been too often prostituted that they have ceased to have any clear, accepted meaning. He also is at his happiest in debunking such glib aspirations as are contained in Henry Wallace's slogan, "Century of the Common Man." "No," Mr. Wallace, a thousand times no!" exclaims Madariaga. "Even though I suspect we mean the same as to facts and policy, that language will not do. This and every other century must be that of the uncommon man, without whom the common man would be worse than he does. Life is made rich and beautiful to the common man by men out of the common, and your flattery of the common man is a betrayal of the true values of our civilization."

These words should be pondered by all who seek to instruct public opinion rather than to cash in on its prejudices. The great merit of Madariaga's new book is its manifest searching for the truth and his contempt for the passing political fads and slogans of the moment. He castigates the idea that the recently liberated peoples of Europe can all be reclaimed from servitude and set on the road to democracy merely by the holding of elections and plebiscites. He points out that the ruins in which Europe today lies are "due to a general election—that which, on April 11, 1932, elected Hindenburg president of the German Reich—and to a plebiscite which, by an 82 percent majority, confirmed Hitler's hold on Germany in August, 1934." Madariaga is equally forceful in attacking the contention that the war was fundamentally one of ideologies. He writes: "Greece, though under a totalitarian regime, got the outbreak of the war, fought heroically for the cause of freedom. Denmark, a crowned republic, succumbed to Hitler's mildest punishment. Finland, a real democracy, fought on the wrong side. These are things we must look in the face if we are not to be suffocated by a humbug, 'Victors Beware' is a timely work. And for a political book, it is astonishingly light reading. This is largely due to Madariaga's gift for epigrams of this quality: 'Fascism is but the muddy image of Communism waters of fear.'

London Newsletter

Mr. Chad Beginning To Wear Thin

(By Bill McNaught)

The blare of the loudspeaker has been heard once more in the land. It has been incessant and insistent but few among Londoners traditionally apathetic voters have needed the exhortation to "Vote on Thursday night." For days now, those queuing for a bus, a piece of fish or a cinema seat have been bludgeoned by doleful basso profundo voices. Round the round the streets in their cars have gone the tireless canvassers, booming out through their loudspeakers the old Party slogans: "Let private enterprise build your homes for you," or "Labour gets things done." Mr. Chad (why isn't he called Mr. Chide?) appeared on the posters in a nice shade of blue: "Wot! No houses?" he asked. To this question the Socialists apparently had no answer so to the onlooker the joke fell a bit flat. One was hoping it would develop into the Battle of the Chads.

As a figure of fun Mr. Chad is wearing a bit thin now despite his round appearance. I could not raise a laugh at all the other day when in a departmental store I found they were selling metal replicas of the bald-headed Caliban. There he was peeping over his neat brick wall end beneath him were chalked the words "Wot! No." A showman informed customers that they could chalk in an appropriate blank space. I presume the new toy has given some fund to some of the people some of the time.

Actually there is no end to the criticisms one could put into the mouth of Mr. Chad. There is still a sad lack of all the things one needs, and the list, instead of getting shorter, grows longer. My favourite funny newspaper this morning means that the cobbler wants three weeks to do a job he would have promised you in three days before the war. Certainly, the cobbler is not the only one who takes a long time to do anything. One has to wait three weeks for the laundry, one week for the chemist to make up a prescription, and a fortnight before the gas man can put your fire light. But my, and other people's troubles, are small compared with those of a friend of mine who has had to wait fourteen days beyond his demobilisation date for the reason that there aren't enough typists to type a certain document he needs.

It is to this shackled world that the Government has called for increased production. As yet the campaign has made little or no impression except to make employers come back with their pretty smart retorts to Socialist criticism of private enterprise. The captains of industry refuse any longer to be branded as inefficient parasites, and at the same time be asked to help the country out of its difficulties. Workers, too, are in full voice. Their main plaint is that if they're going to be asked to make more they ought at least to be given more. The workers want more food and to see more things in the shops. The women particularly want their lot made easier. Stop closing the day-nurseries, they say, get our wages discrepancies settled, and make it easier for us to do our shopping. The situation seems to have developed into a wrangle at the moment but it should soon clear itself up, and before long the drive for increased production may be gaining momentum. There will be more to report quite soon.

Women's Fashions
 Women in London, let it be admitted, are not looking very smart just now. But that's mainly because we are at the far end of the winter and because Sir Stafford has been around for so long. (Last of the couple's!) And, as yet, it is too early to be thinking of Spring. When the sun comes out, then, perhaps, we will see some saucy new hats about town and, at least, an end to the peasant type of head-dress which women have been affecting for so long indeed for too long. The present mode because hats are so expensive, is to tie a scarf round the

head. The idea may be practical and cheap, but to my mind it's slightly funeral. As a pall it falls. From the top of a bus in the morning when the women are scurrying to their offices they look like a horde of refugees.

What smart hats there are are mostly expensive-looking concoctions draped around with yards of tulle and coloured ostrich feathers. They seem to suit the more glamorous types, but are hardly for women who incline towards the habit of the ostrich. Fashionably minded women are having to content themselves with seeing in the weekly glossies pictures of the lovely gowns they're not going to get. "Everything is still for export only." Mostly the tendency among couturiers is, so all Edwardian: hobble skirts, waisted, puffed shoulders, bustles. There are compromises to the romantic (with a new line in very bare backs) and to the exotic (Spanish mantillas and Bedouin hoods). New colour is bottle green. Just the thing for the envious woman.

On top of all this fashion talk I give the latest prognostication by men's wear experts: "The general style for new designs, is in keeping with the bighest, athletic appearance of the returning British troops. Jackets will be well built up at the shoulder over a big chest, coming down to slim hips and with high-placed, jetted pockets and back-drape to give ease of arm movement."

Film of the Week is "Lisbon Story." It's an English production but the critics don't like it. Said one, "I won't do the players the dis-service of mentioning them."

Too Much American

Play of the Week is "Fifty-Fifty" by Larson Brown, a farce, originally by an American author which, complains one august critic, suffers from being transcribed into an English setting. How capricious the critics! Only the other evening I was at the first night of the Forster-Kaufman show "Stage Door." The following morning every critic, including, again, that most august one, was complaining that the play suffered from not being transcribed into an English setting. The truth is that there are rather too many American shows on in London at the moment. There was quite an outburst for instance against the production of "Dear Ruth" yet another new play about that frightening and omniscient American character the Junior Miss. This is now installed in the West End while Sean O'Casey's new play has to find a home in the suburbs. By all means, say playgoers give us some new plays (to take the place of such worn out pieces of arsenic and very, very old lace) but let them be by British playwrights. After all the British playwright has a lot of good things to say. The success that "The Guinea Pig" will undoubtedly enjoy will be proof of that. To the West End, too, has come a rather cranky play called "A Man About the House." This is a very English piece of drama, it is true, a lot of old lace and arsenic about it but it will capture the public's fancy because of the great acting of Basil Sydney and Flora Robson. It seemed, on the first night of this play, that the whole of theatrical London and many of the elite had turned up to see Flora Robson's return to the London stage after a much regretted absence. I never saw so many milk coats in my life as were huddled into the auditorium of the Piccadilly theatre that evening. Notables among the audience were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Beatrice Lillie, Edmond Knight and John Gielgud to name but four. I'll confirm what a London columnist has already said about Gielgud: going bald. Is it, I wonder, because of his recent tour in the more tropical parts of the world?

English Book
 Book of the Week is the into Guy Gibson's "Enemy Coast Ahead." Strictly speaking this was the book of last week but reviewers have shown such un-

animous enthusiasm that all else has been eclipsed. I prophesy that "Enemy Coast Ahead" will not be just the book of last week, or this week or next week. It will be the book of several weeks ahead. Wrote one reviewer: "Let none fail to read it. The story of Guy Gibson lifts the soul and fortifies the spirit." Truly it is a very English book written by a very English man.

While carefully willing away a half-hour in one of Fleet Street's tap-rooms the other day I could not help but overhear an introduction being made among a party of men just next to me. "Before you go, Mr. Train," said one, "I would like you to meet Mr. So-and-So." The two shook hands, Mr. So-and-So evidently being delighted to meet the celebrated radio comedian. "Will you have a drink with me?" he asked. But Jack Train was in a hurry. He graciously declined the invitation by putting on his well-known trumpy Chinstrap voice and saying: "I hope you don't mind if I

go."

However, as a result of my recent visit to the country, I've been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the Communists, who represent a tiny minority of the whole population, are determined to fasten their rule with iron and unbreakable chains on the whole country for perpetuity. To think otherwise is to delude oneself and, what is worse, to delude others.

No Censorship

To the credit of the regime, it must be stated that, unlike the practice in other totalitarian countries, there is no censorship of dispatches sent by foreign correspondents. It's a pity that more newspapers don't take advantage of this to send correspondents to see for themselves what is the true situation.

But though the foreign press is free, the same cannot be said for the domestic press. Though nominally free, it's in fact as closely controlled as the Russian press. Scarcely any news of the outside world is printed, and all newspapers are in effect nothing but propaganda organs of the Government and the Communist Party.

Such news of the outside world as is printed is far from objective and always slanted to fit in with the Government's foreign policy. Naturally there's never anything but praise of Russia and denigration of the Western Allies—at this moment, particularly of Great Britain. No opportunity ever is missed to suggest that the Western Allies, who today are providing 80 per cent. of the 100,000 tons of LUBRA supplies per month, are imperialists, blood-sucking capitalists and Fascists. The British and American Ambassadors have made repeated protests to the Government, but so far without any results whatever.

During the 43 days last spring when the Yugoslavs occupied Trieste, they arrested and deported to Yugoslavia a large number of Italian citizens. Estimates of the number of these deportees vary between 3000 and 7000. Hardly any of them have been heard of since. Probably many perished.

Enthusiasm that all else has been eclipsed. I prophesy that "Enemy Coast Ahead" will not be just the book of last week, or this week or next week. It will be the book of several weeks ahead. Wrote one reviewer: "Let none fail to read it. The story of Guy Gibson lifts the soul and fortifies the spirit." Truly it is a very English book written by a very English man.

While carefully willing away a half-hour in one of Fleet Street's tap-rooms the other day I could not help but overhear an introduction being made among a party of men just next to me. "Before you go, Mr. Train," said one, "I would like you to meet Mr. So-and-So." The two shook hands, Mr. So-and-So evidently being delighted to meet the celebrated radio comedian. "Will you have a drink with me?" he asked. But Jack Train was in a hurry. He graciously declined the invitation by putting on his well-known trumpy Chinstrap voice and saying: "I hope you don't mind if I

TODAY IN EUROPE

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Today, it's only a ship a week in her struggle to rule the waves again, but the yards are out for a bull's-eye by December.

A Ship Every Day Is Britain's Target

Britain's shipping industry—the greatest in the world until the war—is fighting for its life. The shipyards of the Clyde and the Tyne and in Belfast echo with the din of drills and cranes and hammers as new and growing army of shipbuilders work to regain for Britain her reputation as the world's greatest maritime nation.

Britain lost that reputation because of her enormous shipping casualties during the war. She threw every ship she had into the struggle; lost more than a quarter of her original tonnage.

Today ships take top place on British industry's priority list.

What War Foe Cost Us

The British Empire began the war with a fleet of 23,300,000 tons. Last June there was only 19,600,000 tons of dead-weight shipping afloat.

America had only 12,100,000 tons in 1939. In six years she increased her tonnage to 56,800,000—more than four times her prewar total.

Now, by agreement between Britain, the United States, and Russia, the German merchant marine is to be divided equally among the three Powers and the transfer of vessels is taking place.

Gross tonnage to be divided totals 1,189,000, representing a value of more than £20,000,000.

Two dominant maritime facts emerge from the war—the growth of the U.S. as the world's biggest shipowners and the disappearance of Germany and Japan from the world's trade routes.

The British Government has decided that it should be left to private enterprise to rebuild the Merchant Service to its pre-war strength.

Already shipowners have signed contracts for the construction of vessels comprising over 2,100,000 tons of dead-weight as the first stage in a replacement programme.

Ships totalling 1,612,810 tons were under construction at the end of 1945, and cargo-liners are being launched at the rate of one every week.

By the end of the year a new merchant ship will either down the slipways every day.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping shows that in December last year 392 merchant vessels were being built in our shipyards—100 more than in December 1944.

Cost of the big fleet of passenger and cargo liners now on order to replace war losses may reach between £150,000,000 and £200,000,000. Still more orders are in the blue-print stage.

Evan Americans Astonished

The largest foreign contracts placed in Britain for 25 years will mean a \$30,000,000 export of British-built tonnage.

Last year British shipyards launched nearly 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, and the complete total of ships on the register totalled 898,000 tons.

Pre-war tonnage, when labour and material were ready at hand, ranged from 450,000 tons in 1934 to 856,000 tons in 1936, and 921,000 in 1937.

Today's rate of British maritime recovery has astonished even America, accustomed to high-speed ship construction. We are now building ships faster and more cheaply than the U.S.

Orders have been flowing into the yards quicker than the ships can take shape on the building berths.

Popular demand now is for "tailor-made" craft rather than mass-produced tonnage.

Shipbuilders are making a determined bid to capture the whole South American market. A special mission has visited Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay.

Already our yards have more orders in hand for foreign countries than at any time since 1918, and there is enough work to ensure full employment for the next three years.

One of Britain's biggest shipbuilders told me yesterday: "The industry in 1945 increased its annual output by nearly 3,000 tons in spite of the switch-over period and the cancellation of Admiralty contracts."

To recapture Britain's pre-war shipping position the industry has set up an intelligence section to frame a five-year plan for future ship design and construction.

Now a quick look round Britain's shipbuilding centres. Clydeside leads.

Twenty-two yards on the river between Glasgow and the open Firth are building, or have on order, more than 150 vessels totalling more than 600,000 tons.

Rise in Total Employment

Men employed number 31,000; between 16,000 and 17,000

work in the marine engineering shops.

Thousands more are employed in furnishing and subsidiary industries.

In 1938 25,000 men worked the shipyards and about 10,000 in the marine engineering shops. Today building is giving more employment than at any time since the boom period after the first world war.

Priority demand is for high-class cargo ships—not the old-type tramp, but modern speedy refrigerated vessels.

Three passenger liners are being built, but most orders for new liners are held up because of the very high cost of building.

Costs of passenger-ship-building have increased by 250 per cent. since before the war. From Tyneside comes news of the building of 50 ships with a total gross tonnage of 297,000.

About 30,000 men are now working on the Tyne and builders say that they are booked up solidly for two years ahead.

Common comment is that there would be even more orders if Government policy were declared, and if the price of new tonnage were not so high.

At Belfast work is in hand or on order for more than 300,000 tons. The building programme includes a number of crack liners, refrigerated ships to bring food from the Dominions, cargo-passenger steamers to ply on Empire sea routes, oil-tankers, and floating whale factories.

Every ship at the famous firm of Harland and Wolff's is occupied, and the yard will be busy for the next two years—work for almost 30,000 men.

Coal Is Biggest Headache

Shipbuilders' biggest headache is the scarcity and high cost of coal. They seek answers to three questions:

1.—What is going to happen to Britain's coal trade?
 2.—Will coal continue to be scarce and expensive?
 3.—Are they to stop building coal-burning ships?

Many million gross tons of British shipping is still dependent on coal for bunkers.

They have other problems, but on the whole things go well with the British bid to make a "come-back."

GRAHAM STANFORD.

A Little Of What You Fancy Does You Good

By the UNPOPULAR DOCTOR

I was sitting down to a supper of cold beef, pickles, dry bread and beer when a friend turned up who seemed astonished at my diet, and conversation turned on the matter of diet and diseases.

Now as I have said before the best doctor is Dame Nature, and there is no doubt but that the old saying "a little of what you fancy does you good" is sound. It isn't just what you eat, it's how you eat it that becomes quite a big contributing factor.

With regard to gastric and duodenal ulcers, the general rule is, nothing that is chemically or mechanically irritating to the stomach should be eaten. Chemical irritants are mustard, pepper, pickles and spices, fried food and other pleasant things of life.

Mechanical irritants are cabbage stalks, seeds, pips and the skins of fruits, including those to be found in mince meat.

It appears to be recognised, without any complete explanation, that if a patient with an ulcer goes to bed he can apparently eat almost any food without pain. But then, of course, not many folk can spend their time in bed.

If you have an ulcer you know that emotional upset, particularly anger and anxiety, has unpleasant repercussions on your inside. And it may be that prolonged retirement to bed is taken only by those with comparatively commonplace minds.

And, of course, retirement to the bedroom involves one from attempting to deal with the worries of the house hold and of life.

Ulcers are seldom found in those who have acquired a really satisfactory philosophy of life and death.

But to return to diet: it is all a matter of attitude to the food as the food itself that makes the difference.

Your mouth should water—it is the salivary juices, pouring into your mouth hopefully waiting for the piece of steak and onions that you can smell cooking in the kitchen.

The salivary juices mixed with wellchewed food form the first part of the process of digestion. The next stage takes place in the stomach.

There are lots of food faddists. When I was a child and in a doctor's household I wasn't allowed to drink at meal times! It had to be half an hour before or after.

But if you have forgotten before, and are thirsty at meal time, Nature's instinctive thirst is right—so drink.

Some folk say they can eat bears but not apples—or apples but not pears. Why, I don't think. Thank goodness most of us can eat both.

A piece of cheese after a meal "to digest your food." It may or it may not, but the cheese is very nice, especially Stilton, Lancashire or Cheshire or Gorgonzola. How we look forward to their return!

"Don't go to bed after a heavy meal." Why not? It's what the lips do, and as the body is doing little else, the circulation and other parts can concentrate on digestion.

And here are not the only ones. What about those gentlemen in the City who, on a hot summer's day, before the war, lunch well

and afterwards had to struggle to keep awake from two till three o'clock. Or perhaps they didn't.

Of course, the "Don't go to bed after a heavy meal" idea may serve as a useful excuse for sitting up a little longer—and perhaps having a little drop of something "just to settle it." But it still does not make it true.

It is sensible not to bath after a heavy meal. The blood around the intestines attending to the digestion will not be available for the working muscles which, in their turn, are producing products of combustion and throwing more work on the body as a whole. And if you get a cramp when swimming out of your depth, you may not get back to tell us all about it.

"Don't have a cold drink when you are hot and sweating after exercise." Why not? It is not the cold drink that will do you any harm but not putting on more clothes to stop you getting chilled.

One patient was going to take his girl to the "flicks," meeting her direct from her work. "Take some ham sandwiches for her," I advised. "Ham sandwiches," he said with horror, "I have read that they are terribly indigestible."

"I can't help what you have read," I told him, "I think ham sandwiches are—and I believe a good many other folk do, too." Though they are not now easily come by.

It is better to get up from the table feeling we could eat a bit more; and this is one of the things most of us now do.

BRITISH OFFER REPEATED

Still Ready To Ration Bread

Wael's Held Up in Egypt

London, April 12. — The British Government has today repeated its offer to supply wheat to the Egyptian Government on a long-term basis, provided the Egyptian Government is prepared to accept the same terms as those offered in 1945. The offer was made in a statement issued by the Foreign Office today.

The statement said that the British Government was prepared to supply wheat to the Egyptian Government on a long-term basis, provided the Egyptian Government was prepared to accept the same terms as those offered in 1945. The terms offered in 1945 were that the British Government would supply wheat to the Egyptian Government on a long-term basis, provided the Egyptian Government was prepared to accept the same terms as those offered in 1945.

Wealthy Won't Pay Up

London, April 12. — The British Government has today announced that it will not pay the claims of the wealthy for the loss of their property in the Middle East. The announcement was made in a statement issued by the Foreign Office today.

The statement said that the British Government was not prepared to pay the claims of the wealthy for the loss of their property in the Middle East. The British Government was not prepared to pay the claims of the wealthy for the loss of their property in the Middle East.

TOP SECRET

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CAIRO TALKS

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Bevin Appeal For Discipline

LONDON, APRIL 12. — BRITAIN'S WILLINGNESS TO RATION BREAD IF THE SUPPLYING COUNTRIES WERE PREPARED TO DO THE SAME WAS REITERATED BY MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, PRIME MINISTER, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

ALTERNATIVELY, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS WILLING TO TAKE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO SAVE WHEAT AND FLOUR, WHICH WERE COMPARABLE IN THEIR EFFECT TO THOSE WHICH THE SUPPLYING COUNTRIES WERE PREPARED TO ADOPT TO AVERT A RISK IN WIDESPREAD FAMINE AND STARVATION.

The Government was also prepared to apply the same principle to other commodities, Mr. Attlee said. He said that the British Government was prepared to apply the same principle to other commodities, Mr. Attlee said. He said that the British Government was prepared to apply the same principle to other commodities, Mr. Attlee said.

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Appeal For Discipline

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Woolton's Appeal

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Super-Secret File Not To Be Touched

Washington, April 12. — Admiral Harold Stark said yesterday he had probably consulted President Roosevelt before drafting a suggestion for the Dutch early in December, 1941 that they tell Japan not to cross a line between Davao and Cebu under penalty of attack.

Stark, then Chief of Operations and now retired, declared this did not necessarily mean war for the United States. He insisted in his testimony before the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee that the constitutional requirement that only Congress can declare war was observed at every step.

The Committee investigators were also told that President Truman has denied an appeal by Admiral Husband Kimmel, United States Fleet commander at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, to examine what Senator Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, described as "a super-secret" file of the Roosevelt messages. Ensign John Phelan, representing Kimmel, said Truman wrote that the Committee alone had authority to examine such files. — Associated Press.

Czechoslovak Attack On League Secretary-General

Geneva, April 12. — A Czechoslovak spokesman in a statement here today alleged that Joseph Avenol, former Secretary-General of the League of Nations, "had done his utmost in 1939 and 1940 to expel occupied countries from the League."

Free And Fair Elections

Washington, April 12. — The Greek elections were free and fair and represented a real and valid verdict of the Greek people, the Allied Mission for observation of the elections said yesterday in a report released by the White House.

The Mission said that it found the presence of British troops in Greece had "no effect whatever on the election results."

The report was issued over the signatures of the United States ambassador to Greece, R. Grady, and Richard T. Winkle of Britain and General Arnaud Laparra of France. Russia declined the invitation to participate in observing the elections.

Hunger Strike In Palestine

Jerusalem, April 12. — Leaders of Palestine Jewry will begin a hunger strike here tomorrow and will fast until the 1,200 Jewish refugees now detained at La Spezia, Italy, are permitted to proceed to Palestine.

The Jewish National Council today decided to call a general strike and a one day fast for next Sunday, April 14, in sympathy with the 1,200 Jewish emigrants detained at La Spezia. The Jewish emigrants were arrested on April 1 at La Spezia when attempting to board a ship for Palestine. — Reuter.

PHONE TO SHIP

London, April 12. — Immediately on the arrival of the Swedish tourist ship (hotel ship) "Svea", the post-office made arrangements to connect a telephone on board.

The telephone is connected to a land terminal on the quayside by a flexible cable and an ordinary full service is available to the visitors on board the home ship. — Reuter.

London, April 12. — Generalissimo Stalin received a message from the Soviet Union today that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept the same terms as those offered in 1945.

The message said that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept the same terms as those offered in 1945. The Soviet Union was prepared to accept the same terms as those offered in 1945.

Why?

London, April 12. — With the question "Why did they do it?" the Earl of Minto complained in the House of Lords last night of plans to fly one of the bear-like beasts from China to the London Zoo, while thousands of British civilians are awaiting transportation home.

The Earl said the House that he read with "some surprise" of a British Airways corporation "agreement" to carry a panda, with 80 pounds of bamboo shoot fodder and a Chinese zoologist who is to interpret its wishes and feed it. — Associated Press.

Scientists On Atom Bomb Danger

Washington, April 11. — A dozen atom bomb scientists here said today that denaturing cannot alone eliminate the dangers of atomic bomb warfare, although it would make control of the atom bomb more flexible.

Their statement was issued by the State Department following the recent report noting the possibility that denaturing of explosive materials might contribute to making atomic energy available for peaceful purposes, by removing their destructive character.

The 12 scientists' statement said that the removal of the denaturant, once it had been added to the explosive, must be done in plants of the general type of Oakridge, Tennessee, atom bomb installation, although not so large. The construction of such plants and their use to process enough material for a significant number of atomic bombs, would probably require not less than one year and no more than three years, to complete. — Associated Press.

Death Penalty For Germans

Berlin, April 12. — Germans convicted of any "serious attempt" to reconstruct military installations, such as fortifications and arsenals, will be liable to the death penalty or life imprisonment after April 17 under a decree of the Allied Control Council.

The decree also provides sentences of one to five years for minor infractions and 15- or more years for more flagrant cases. The new law, which becomes effective upon publication next Wednesday, stems from the Potsdam agreement of the big three "to assure that a great Germany will never again threaten her neighbours or the peace of the world." — Associated Press.

SOVIET GENERAL'S WARNING

London, April 12. — The Moscow radio this afternoon quoted General Galatsky, a Soviet military expert, as warning that "those who indulge in mad dreams of world domination had better study in detail the outcome of Hitler's adventure."

"Our people and our government are striving to create such conditions as will exclude the possibility of a new war—but remain vigilant," the general added. — Reuter.

UNRRA SHIPMENTS

Washington, April 10. — Shipments from the United States under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration programme were valued at \$126,000,000 during January, 40 per cent increase over December.

UNRRA shipments, including heavier movement of wheat and milk, accounted for 10 per cent of the value of all United States exports in January. — Associated Press.

Athens, April 12. — After a special meeting lasting two hours the Cabinet decided unanimously last night to ask Archbishop Damaskinos to continue discharging the duties of the Regent during the transitional period. — Associated Press.

ENSA ENTERTAINMENTS FOR H. M. FORCES

ENSA STAR THEATRE

JAN COBELL'S ANGLO-POLISH BALLET commencing Thursday, April 11, 1946. starring MARIA SANINA, MELA CARTER, JASHF DOLOTINE, JEAN PIERRE and A CAST OF 40 ARTISTES with THE BALLET ORCHESTRA (under the direction of Robert Wormley) EACH SERVICEMAN MAY BRING ONE CIVILIAN GUEST

ENSA STAR THEATRE

THE BRITISH (SYDNEY) CENTRE

STARRING STRELLA WILSON (SOPRANO) WITH RONALD JACKSON (BARITONE) MABEL NELSON (PIANOFORTE) SUNDAY 14th APRIL, AT 7.30 p.m. EACH SERVICEMAN MAY BRING ONE CIVILIAN GUEST

A.B.C. 服務社

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HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB

MILITARY RACE MEETING

In aid of The Commander-in-Chief's FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED OF HONG KONG will be held at HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE ON SUNDAY, 14TH APRIL

FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M. FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

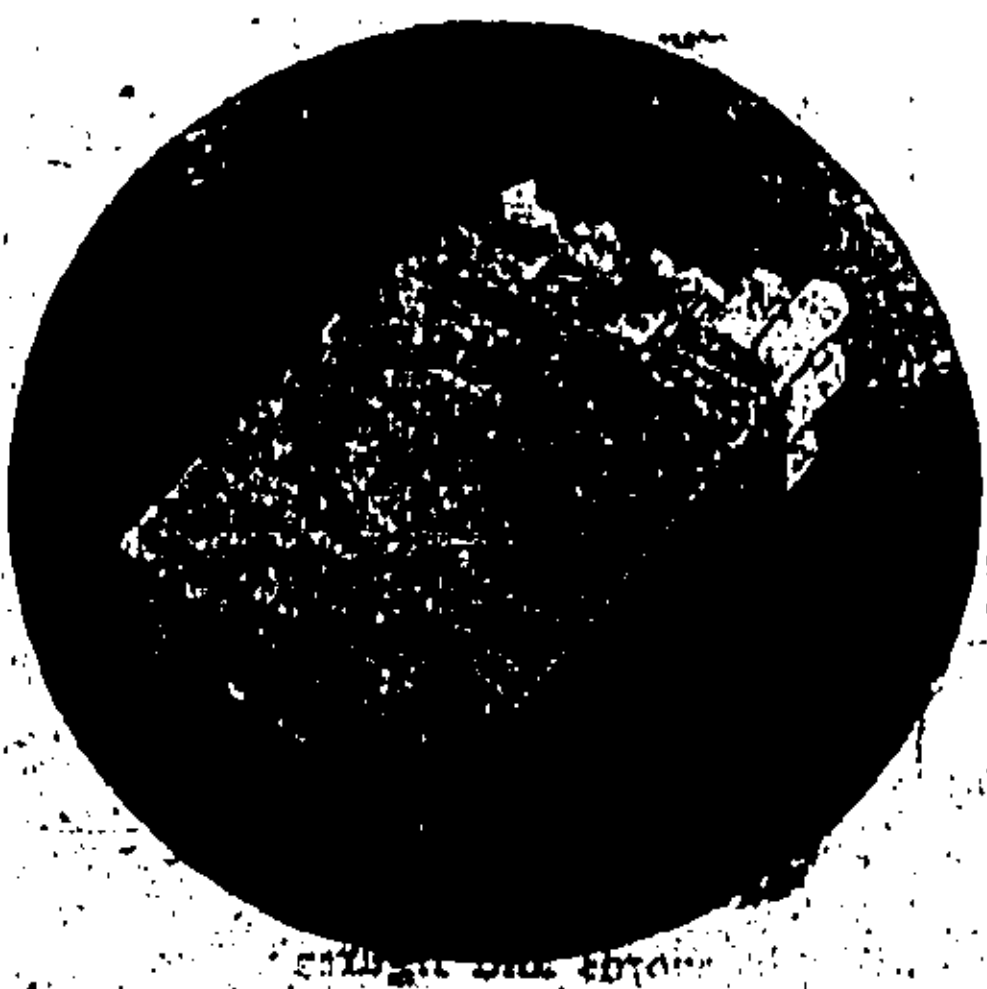
CASH SWEEPS There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First Floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

Entrance..... Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax Members .. \$2.00

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, H.Q. Land Forces. (Telephone No. 34121-Ex. 26).

Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C. Secretary, H.K.S.R.C. BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

AMERICA'S FINEST CIGARETTE



COMING SOON!

KWONG FAT CHEUNG

56, Wing Lok Street, Kowloon. Tel. 39518 (Sole Agents for South China: K. OTT & CO., LTD.)

Wong Was Ashamed Of Himself

CORRESPONDENCE

Two Bullies

Sir,—Last night I witnessed the spectacle of two American naval men (who had not the excuse of intoxication) pull a Chinese into the foyer of Exchange Building and proceed to beat him unmercifully, breaking an inch thick stick in the process. Being the only European in sight at the time, I was helpless to render effective aid, but fortunately the Chinese broke away and escaped, the brave sailors running off in the opposite direction.

Almost every evening one sees rickshamen, having carried a passenger, being refused just payment and assaulted, often having their rickshaws overturned.

This sort of behaviour is not wanted in the Colony and should be treated with the utmost severity.

Is it coincidence that the Patrols are so often to be found in the busy well-lighted parts of the town, chattering with their lady friends, whilst those acts of lawlessness invariably occur a few hundred yards down the road in either direction?

ASHAMED BRITISH SERVICEMAN.

(This letter has been toned down.—Ed.)

Money Mart

The money market had another quiet day yesterday with little business passing.

Chinese national currency opened with futures at HK\$2.50 to CN\$1,000, and spot at \$2.55; and after remaining almost stationary the whole day closed at \$2.50 and \$2.57 respectively.

Gold was a little more active, and fluctuated between \$418 and \$422 per tael, closing at \$425.

U.S. dollars eased off to \$4.67 for large notes and \$4.60 for small. English Sterling also fell to \$16.80. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

POSED AS POLICE OFFICER

For posing as a Police officer and conducting a search at No. 130, Gloucester Road, Cheung Wing-ki, 22, teacher, was fined \$200 by Mr. A. C. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

Another Chinese, Hau Hoon, who was charged with aiding and abetting, was acquitted owing to lack of evidence.

It was stated that Cheung was seen by Commandos leaving the premises which he had been searching and when questioned, he produced an armlet and stated that he was a police constable. Sub-inspector Mischenko prosecuted.

Application for the confiscation of an obsolete Japanese 5 anti-aircraft machine-gun was granted to the Police by Mr. Latimer yesterday. The machine-gun was found by a detective in Argyle Street on April 11.

THE TRIAL OF GEORGE WONG ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON CONTINUED AT THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY WHEN WONG COMPLETED HIS SWORN STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO THE OVERT ACTS CHARGED AGAINST HIM AND THE CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE CROWN PROSECUTOR, MR. M. A. DA SILVA, COMMENCED IN THE AFTERNOON.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, WONG DENIED HAVING COMMITTED ANY ACT THAT HE WOULD CONSIDER TRAITOROUS TO CHINA OR THE ALLIED CAUSE AND CLAIMED THAT WHILE WORKING AS A DRIVER FOR THE KOA KIKAN HE WAS SO MUCH ASHAMED OF HIMSELF THAT HE NEVER WORE AN ARM-BAND WHEN HE WAS OFF DUTY.

Wong went into the witness-box to continue his statement when the session opened yesterday morning.

Supporting his denial of overt acts concerning Rhampal Ghilnot, Wong declared that on June 17, 1943, he went to the Supreme Court on orders from Moriama and was taken by a Japanese soldier to a room where he saw Ghilnot, Moriama, Inouye, Chitalani and others. Later he was taken with Ghilnot and others to Kowloon to Mr. Power's house, but whether Power was arrested he could not say.

The next day, continued Wong, he saw Ghilnot at 69, Kimberley Road. Moriama said they were going to arrest William Chan, alleged to be working for the Chinese Overseas Club which held meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 p.m.

"I told Moriama I also belonged to the Club and there were no such meetings," said Wong. Moriama said Ghilnot had told him of the meetings and I said this was false. I asked him not to raid the club and said if I knew any members doing espionage work I would undertake to hand them over.

Questioned by Mr. Lo with regard to Olsen's evidence that the accused had told him he was one of a very few Chinese who were permitted to carry a gun, Wong said that he had a special permit to carry a gun for self-defence.

Further questioned by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, Wong said that he was engaged in smuggling for the Red Army. Asked if he had held the opinion that the Japanese would win, he replied that as early as February, 1942, he had told Eddie Churn that the Japanese were unlikely to win the war as they had not the producing capacity of the Allies.

Cross-Examination
Cross-examined by Mr. da Silva.

You will agree with me that the Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong during the occupation did

owe loyalty to the British?—At that time my view was that Chinese should be loyal to the Chinese Government.

Not to the British?—I did not have that view that the Chinese should be loyal to the British.

I want that distinction made clear. This is your own personal view?—Yes, it was for this reason that I had been in Chinese military service for the Chungking Government.

Chats in Annam
Naturally you thought that other Chinese should hold that view?—I had my own opinion. I can speak for what I thought for myself.

Did you speak to anyone about that opinion?—Not in Hong Kong.

You kept that opinion sealed up in your breast?—I may have had a chat with some people about this. I do not remember. On more than one occasion?—If ever I had a chat on the subject it was not in Hong Kong.

Did you not at that time believe you had no allegiance to the American Government?—I was not born in America.

Feelings About America
But you told us you tore up your American paper?—I admitted having said that in a conversation, but that was not true.

So you admit that what you told Tony Yvanovich was a lie?—I fitted it into the conversation, but it was not true.

You told us in your evidence—chief this morning that you did tell Tony Yvanovich that you hated the Americans?—I simply said it in conversation.

You told Yvanovich, according to his evidence, that there was a war on between the white and yellow races?—It happened several years ago and I cannot remember now if that was in the conversation. I was only speaking from the newspapers.

That part does fit in with "I hate the Americans, so I tore up my papers, so it is quite probable you said it?—I can only tell the Court what I remember. Can you tell the Court how it arose in the conversation that you hated the Americans?—What I remember is that I did tell him I had returned from America and since I didn't like America I did not go back.

Was not that lie introduced into the conversation to express your own belief that it was a war between the white and yellow races?—No. No. I didn't form that opinion at all at the time.

Personal View
And would it not be true to suggest that throughout the Japanese occupation you went along expressing opinions on these lines?—It is not true. Would it not be true also that you told Mrs. Wong Pui: "Your husband is a Chinese. Why, is he for the Americans and against us?"—I did not use these words.

What words did you use?—What I told her was this: "As you also come from the Szeypat district and we talk the same dialect, you need not be afraid I will not help you."

You said it was your personal view that you owed your loyalty to the British, but to the Chinese?—You have misunderstood me. I said regarding myself that I should be loyal and owe allegiance to the Chinese. Since the British and Americans were allies of the Chinese, what I had done for the Red Army was doing something for the Allies.

To be quite fair to you, we will put this way: You had to be loyal also to the British as a consequence because China was Britain's ally?—My opinion was that being Chinese I would be loyal to China and not to any other country. That is why I joined the Chinese Army in 1938.

Helped Allies
I will put this to you as a hypothetical case. Do you say for instance that your duties of loyalty would have prevented you joining the Japanese Army?

ZBW Programme

Tonight's "Quia" from ZBW Hong Kong will be between teams representing H.M.S. "Rame Head" and H.M.S. "Euryalus", as follows:

H.M.S. "Rame Head": Leading Writer Pridham, Writer Demsey, Leading Radio Mech. Maddy & Supply Asst. S. A. Royles.
H.M.S. "Euryalus": Lt. (S) D. Bunter, R.N., CERA F. Barrer, Leading Seaman C. Tredger & A/B. P. Pearson.

ZBW is relaying tonight from the ENSA Star Theatre, Kowloon, the specially augmented Orchestra of Jan Cabel's Anglo-Polish Ballet. The Orchestra is under the direction of Robert Wormley and the part to be broadcast is music by Liszt as arranged for the Ballet "Prelude". The relay will be from approximately 8.45 to 9.00 p.m.

There are two special items in tomorrow's programmes. From approximately 7.30 to 8.00 p.m., there will be a relay from the ENSA Star Theatre of "Music for All" featuring Stella Wilson (soprano), Ronald Jackson (baritone) and Mabel Nelson (at the piano).

Tomorrow night's ZBW "Prom" will consist of a programme of music by Sir Edward Elgar (by special request). The programme will include the Introduction and Allegro for Strings, the "Enigma" Variations Op. 36, and the Symphony No. 2 in E Flat, Op. 63. The concert will begin as usual at 9.15 p.m.

SABOTAGE

A Chinese, Ma Foon, was charged before Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday with sabotage by cutting and carrying away 172 feet of telephone cable at a tunnel in Island Road, used to maintain communication between various military units.

It was alleged that accused was seen coming from Island Road by a forestry guard with a tar stain on his shoulder. Accused was arrested and taken to a tunnel at Island Road where the cable was cut.

Communications between the Victoria and Lyceum areas and Shek-O were disrupted as a result of the incident.

The case was adjourned until today for sentence.

CHINESE XI FOR SHANGHAI
A football team, drawn from South China and Kwong Wah, is expected to visit Shanghai during the close season.

No definite arrangements have yet been made but it is hoped to play the first game on April 27.

Charged with picking the pocket of Yuen Man Fu on a bus on April 11 of \$60.00 C.N.C., Chiu Wing, advisor to a local hotel, was found not guilty and acquitted by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Three dancing girls were waylaid about 200 yards from the Race Course, at 2 a.m. yesterday morning by three men and robbed of their handbags, watches and rings.

London, Apr. 12.
Bradford beat Preston North End by six goals to four in a League North soccer match today.

think of leaving it and did eventually leave.

It would be correct to say that those who came in with the Japanese had arm-bands half-red, half-white, but that other members were not issued with arm-bands until Dec. 18?—That is incorrect. It was alleged I was seen wearing an arm-band on Dec. 12 or 13. To the best of my knowledge the organisation did not come into existence until Dec. 17 or 18.

Nathan Hotel
Is it not a reasonable inference that the people seen wearing those arm-bands were traitors and fifth-columnists in contact with the Japanese troops?—Yes.

So that if you were seen with an arm-band on Dec. 12, 13 or 14, one could reasonably infer that in your case?—Yes.

We know that the Nathan Hotel was the Headquarters of the Koa Kikan and the people who went there were Koa Kikan members. My suggestion to you, George Wong, is that you know that the Nathan Hotel was to be the Koa Kikan Headquarters when you went there on Dec. 12. Why didn't you go to Sai Yee Street to protect your wife and children from the looters?—At that time it was too dangerous because the British troops were retreating and the Japanese were also firing at looters.

Do you agree with me that it was a remarkable coincidence that you went to the Nathan Hotel on the 12th and it became the Headquarters of the Koa Kikan that day?—If I had gone to the Sun Sun Hotel, you would say the same.

Did you put for your own safety?—Can I have an arm-band or I will be shot in the street?—When I was not driving I was in the Hotel.

The cross-examination will continue this morning when the Court sits at 9.30 a.m.

Big Round-Up In Paris

Paris, April 12.
United States Military Police and Paris Special Police today carried out a round-up in the area of St. Denis and the eastern suburb of Paris.

After a revolver battle, 65 United States soldiers were arrested.

The police made their main swoop on some 15 hotels and cafes. The swiftness of their move prevented pitched battles at first but later coloured United States soldiers turned it into a revolver duel. There were no serious injuries.

The round-up was one of the biggest ever staged in Paris and also resulted in the arrest of 51 Algerians and a number of women, among them five girls in their teens.—Reuter.

Germans In Spain

London, Apr. 12.
A United States State Department spokesman, quoted today by the New York radio, said that the United States Government knows of many German scientists working in Spain.

General Franco's Government has been informed of their whereabouts and asked that they should be expelled.

The spokesman added that the United States Government also had knowledge of a factory at Bilbao, where there were adequate facilities for atomic research.—Reuter.

WRECKED PLANE FOUND

Chungking, Apr. 12.
Chinese Communist headquarters here today announced that the wreckage of the missing United States army transport plane has been found in Northern Shensi province, with all the Communist passengers and the four American crewmen dead.

Communist General Yeh-hing is one of those whose body was found in the wreckage. The plane left Chungking on April 8 on a flight to Yenan.—Associated Press.

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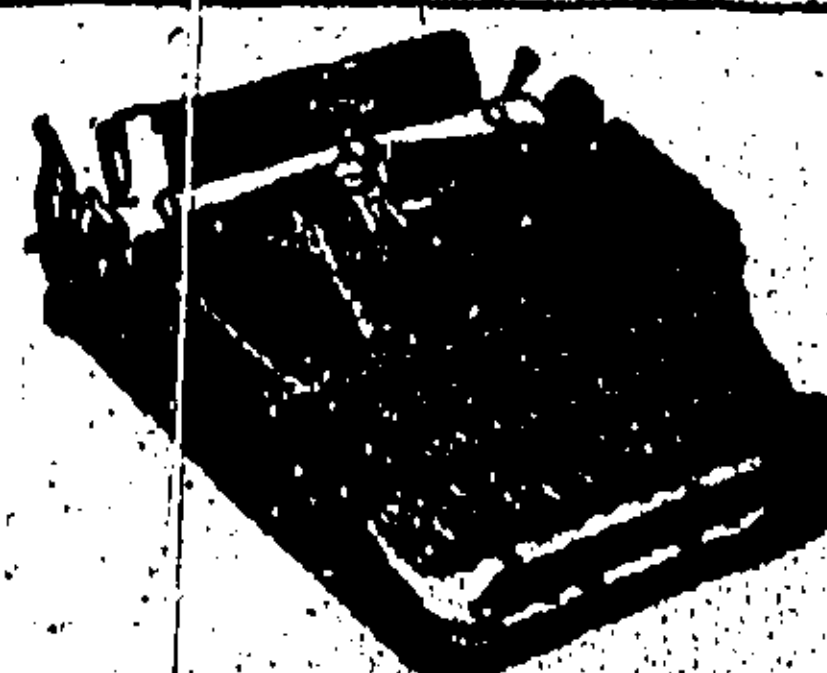
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EXECUTION OF WAR CRIMINAL

Budapest, April 12. Andor Jaross, former minister without portfolio, convicted of being a war criminal, was executed here yesterday by a four-man firing squad. In Hungarian executions by shooting there is no coup de grace. If four bullets fail to kill the subject, he is left to die slowly. Associated Press.

PRIVATE POSTAL SERVICE

Jerusalem, April 12. Businessmen in Palestine today organized their own postal service by using taxis between Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, because of the strike of post office workers for better wages and conditions, which is threatening the business life of the community with complete paralysis. Reuter.

Big Three Getting Together On Spain

London, April 12.

Top-ranking officials of the United States, Britain and France may meet soon to discuss Spain's Franco regime, reliable sources said yesterday.

A proposal for such a conference was understood to have been made by the United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and was said to have British support.

Although no details were available, a well-informed diplomatic source said the conference probably would be held in London.

A British Foreign Office spokesman would neither confirm nor deny that a three-power conference had been proposed. He said, however, the British Government had informed France that Britain was prepared to discuss the Spanish question through diplomatic channels rather than in the United Nations Security Council. France, the spokesman added, had agreed to the suggestion but "actual details" were not available.

Although Russia has opposed the Franco regime continuously, she has not been asked to participate in any discussions because Moscow does not maintain diplomatic relations with Spain.

The spokesman disclosed that the British, American and French Ambassadors in Madrid last week had drawn the attention of the Spanish Government to "the danger of granting Spanish nationality to Germans in Spain."

Feeling Its Way

In view of this concerted action, diplomatic observers believed the three powers had decided that a conference must be held soon to discuss the Spanish situation. They said they had no idea whether the conference would be held before or after the Paris meeting of the four-power Foreign Ministers.

Since some sources understood the conference had been proposed for London, they believed it possible it might be held before the Paris meeting with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault flying here to meet Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

Some American officials here said the United States was still feeling its way on the Spanish question fearing any drastic action might duplicate the Argentine situation. This view has been advocated for a long time by the British who felt the attacks on Franco only strengthened his regime. Associated Press.

U.S. Support

New York, April 12. The United States will support a full hearing before the United Nations Security Council on Poland's indictment of Franco Spain, a spokesman indicated yesterday.

The spokesman added that the United States reserved any decision on further moves until it had heard all the facts presented.

The British delegation is expected to join this stand with both taking the position that Franco was Spain's domestic problem but that they were willing to hear all the arguments in an open session before voting on whether Spain constituted an actionable menace to peace. The question immediately arose whether the council might call a representative of the Madrid Government as it did for Iran. Benjamin Cohen, assistant Secretary-General, said there was nothing in the charge to cover such a move and that it would be entirely up to the Council.

Nazi Activities

Meanwhile, the Council had before it a dossier alleging that between 50,000 and 100,000 Germans are now in Spain; that Nazi holdings in Spain, upon and cloaked, range from 100 to 200 million dollars; that Spain has become an "army camp" with a standing army of 600,000 to 700,000 men and that Nazi scientists are engaged there in research on atomic energy and jet propulsion.

The report was drawn up by eight organizations, including the powerful American Congress of Industrial Organizations. Associated Press.

Spanish Reaction

Madrid, April 12. The Spanish press, which is under close government censorship, printed the text of the letter in which Poland accused the United Nations Security Council of would prevent a case against Spain within a few days. Spanish scientific circles professed ignorance of any notable German scientific taking refuge in Spain and working on destructive war instruments. Associated Press.

Security Council delegate Doctor Oscar Lange charged. They expressed the opinion that Spain had had no laboratories equipped for such experiments. Allied sources said that no Nazi war criminals had been designated as living in Spain. About 70 of the 250 Nazis whom the allies want have been sent to Germany. Those remaining are unimportant. Allied representatives who had been searching out for German assets in Spain have uncovered assets worth up to \$100,000,000. Associated Press.

French Support

Paris, April 12. France will support Poland's move in the United Nations Security Council against the Franco regime. It was officially reported at the Quai D'Orsay yesterday. Associated Press.

Regent Thinks It Over

London, April 11.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that King George of Greece had accepted the resignation of Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent but had asked him to remain in office for a week or so.

There is no indication of the next move but a new regent probably will be appointed.

The reply to the King's request that Archbishop Damaskinos continue provisionally as Regent of Greece has been suspended "for some days" pending the Regent's consideration of an appeal from British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin that he withhold his resignation and continue his duties. Foreign Minister Constantin Thaldaris said in Athens.

The Bevin message was said to have expressed "in words of full cordiality" the necessity that the Regent should continue to exercise provisionally his duties. Thaldaris said.

"This message in conjunction with the King's request and a similar one from the government are being taken seriously into consideration," he added. Associated Press.

BLACK DRAGON LEADER NABBED

Rio De Janeiro, April 11. A Brazilian news agency reported from Sao Paulo today that the police have imprisoned Tsugufu Kishimoto in connection with recent terrorist outbreaks in the Japanese colony. Kishimoto is identified as the Black Dragon Society leader. Associated Press.

Russian Evacuation Of Iran Continuing

(By Haig Nicholson)

Resht, April 12. Driving past small straggling Russian rearward units withdrawing northwards, a party of three British correspondents, including myself, reached the outskirts of this evacuation port for Soviet troops, and were almost within sight of the city only to be told by a smartly-saluting Red Army officer that we would have to turn back.

We had passed quickly through the Iranian checkpoint near Resht, which is within 100 miles of the Russian frontier town of Astara, but came up against a brick wall at the Russian checkpoint, a few hundred yards within sight of Resht's red-tiled suburban houses.

Our request to see the Russian Commandant of Resht was refused. Although our trip came to an abrupt end, it can be confirmed that the Russian evacuation of Northern Iran is going steadily ahead.

Only a few days ago I saw Red Army troops in Kaxvin, about 120 miles south of Resht. Though their military movements are being made with the greatest secrecy, Russian forces in Northern Iran, estimated by skilled observers to number between two and four divisions, have now been withdrawn from the "Greek" central plateau, which sprawls across Iran and on which Teheran stands.

North of Teheran, they are moving up in two halves, like a theatre curtain, one-half towards the westward and the other towards the eastern side of the Caspian Sea. It is reliably estimated that there are now few Russians in the eastern portion of Northern Iran. Associated Press.

Fire On Empress

Vancouver, B.C., Apr. 12. Eleven firemen here today subdued within half an hour a fire on the "Empress of Russia," 17,000 tons former luxury liner. This was the second mysterious fire on the liner since she was built but gutted in a disastrous blaze last September when two members of the crew lost their lives. The "Empress of Russia," a C.P.R. liner, was on the Vancouver-Hong Kong run before the war. Reuter.

Fair Site For U.N.O.

New York, April 12.

Flushing Meadows Park, which was the site of the world's fair of 1939-40, was agreed upon as an interim meeting place of the United Nations by United Nations and New York City officials.

New York City agreed to advance \$1,205,000 for improving the Park and buildings at present used for a skating rink for the general assembly headquarters.

The Sperry Gyroscope Company plant at Lake Success, Long Island, New York was selected for office headquarters.

New York housing units guaranteed by the city to accommodate 4,000 persons employed by the United Nations would be situated somewhere within the city and would be ready by Jan. 1, 1947. Mayor William O'Dwyer said. Associated Press.

AMBUSH FOILED

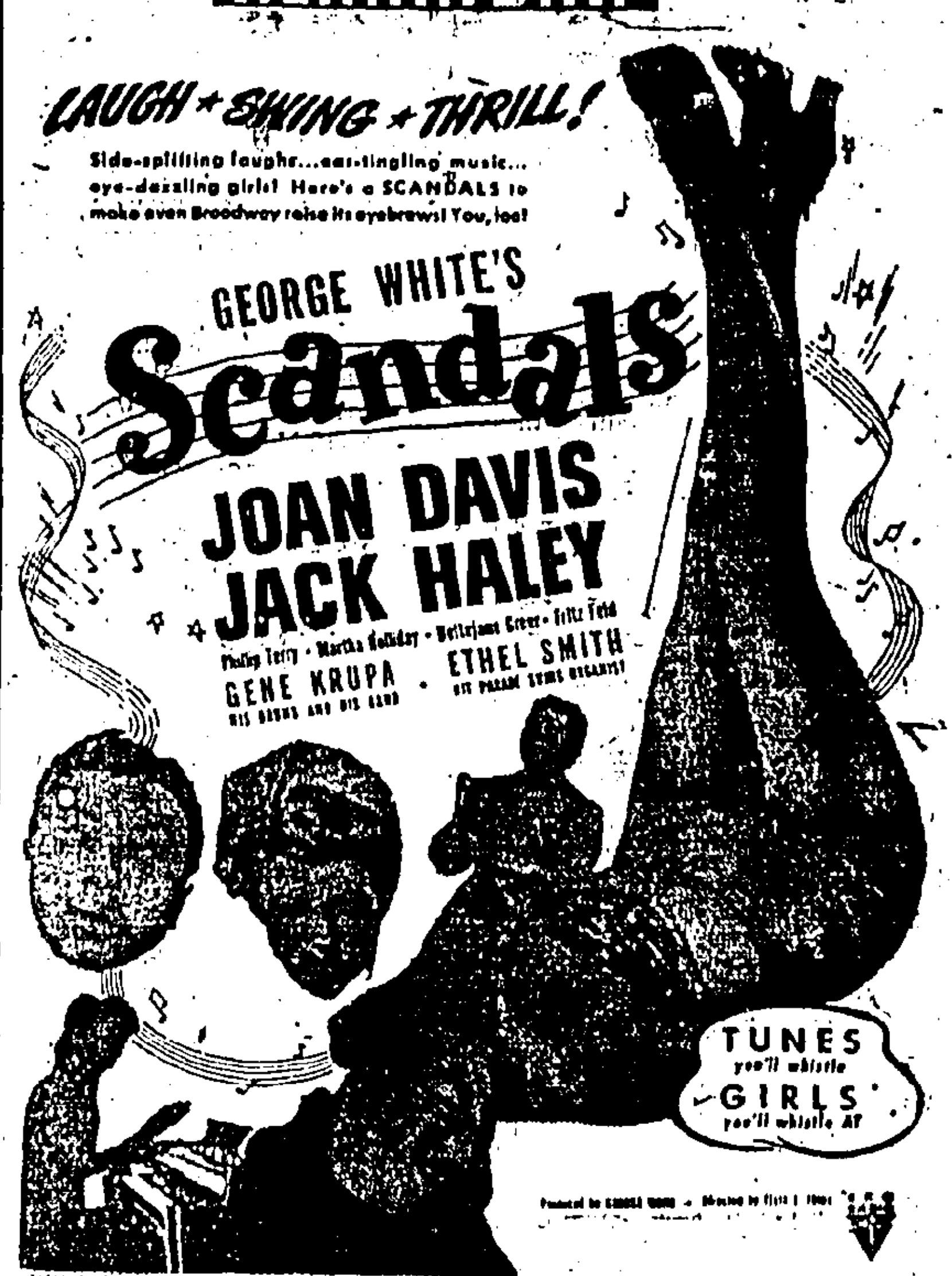
Batavia, April 11. The Netherlands Indies army information service said today that Dutch troops surprised several hundred Indonesians preparing an ambush along the railway near Klender and killed 50. One Dutch soldier was killed.

The service also reported that five Indonesians were killed and several captured at Tjateong after a Dutch patrol was fired upon. Associated Press.

IRAN QUAKES

Baghdad, April 12. Reports filtering through to Baghdad today said that there were seven earthquake shocks in Northern Iran last week. In the Khurdis province of Sulaimaniyah, in Northeastern Iraq near the Iranian border 11 shocks were felt within 24 hours at Penjwin. There are no reports of damage or casualties. Reuter.

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Strike Threat In Belgium

Brussels, April 11. The socialist Prime Minister Achille Van Acker said in the Senate yesterday that workers in Belgium's heavy industries have threatened to strike for a 20% wage increase.

He said that the strike threat might extend to railway employees. He announced that he would ask for a month's delay. Van Acker told the senators that there was too much black marketeering in Belgium and cited instances where articles, instead of being sold in shops, were being exported at double and three times the official price.

He revealed that German prisoners of war sent to work in Belgium mines had been committing sabotage to slow down production.

In one mine, he said, more than 4,000 German prisoners fell sick, which he described as nothing more or less than a sit-down strike. Associated Press.

Spain To Try 20 Nazis

Madrid, April 11. Approximately 20 Nazis involved in fraudulent naturalization will be investigated by a Spanish legal commission at Barcelona, an authoritative non-Spanish source said yesterday.

This source added that the Spanish Government refused to grant naturalization until a year ago when about 120 Axis nationals received Spanish passports.

Many of these persons were anti-Nazi refugees and other Germans with long residence in Spain, who had a legal right to choose Spanish citizenship. Associated Press.

Singapore, April 11.

Lieut-Gen. Tanaka, Commander of the Japanese 88th division in Tenasserim (Burma) before his country's surrender, has been arrested on suspicion of responsibility for atrocities and killings in his area. Headquartered announced yesterday. Associated Press.

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| Carlton Victory | San Francisco | End April |
| Marine Snapper | San Francisco | 1st May |
| A Vessel | San Francisco | Mid May |
| Marine Elmer | San Francisco | Mid May |

| Vessel | From | Due |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Sea Shark | San Francisco | Mid May |
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SUPPLY PROBLEMS, THE NATION'S CAR INDUSTRY
MAY ASSEMBLE 2,850,000 PASSENGER CARS THIS
YEAR, ACCORDING TO ALFRED H. WARD, PUB-
LISHER OF THE TRADE MAGAZINE "AUTOMOBILE
TOPICS."

N.Y. STOCK
MARKETS

New York, Apr. 12.
Stocks tumbled through a fea-
terless session yesterday in the New
York market suffering further
set-backs from the recent ad-
vances.

Transfers totalled 1,220,000
shares. Consideration of the new
government inflation curbs by
means of credit controls, lack of
progress in the coal strike talks,
occasional profit-taking sales and
threats of additional walk-outs
served to put the brakes on the
bulls.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Dow Jones Averages | \$ 76.76 |
| 30 Industrials | 206.93 |
| 20 Ralls | 64.00 |
| 15 Utilities | 42.73 |
| Adams Express | 23 |
| Alaska Juneau | 34 |
| American Can | 97 1/2 |
| American Smelting | 75 |
| American Tobacco | 191 1/2 |
| Anaconda Copper | 95 1/2 |
| American Waterworks | 46 1/2 |
| Aviation Corporation | 26 1/2 |
| Baldwin | 33 1/2 |
| Barnsdall | 20 1/2 |
| Bendix Aviation | 53 1/2 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 106 1/2 |
| Boeing | 90 1/2 |
| Borden Co. | 54 |
| Canadian Pacific | 20 1/2 |
| J. I. Case | 46 1/2 |
| Chrysler | 123 |
| Colgate | 60 1/2 |
| Commercial Solvents | 23 1/2 |
| Corn Products | 206 |
| Dupont | 267 1/2 |
| Eastman Kodak | 25 1/2 |
| Electric Light & Power | 24 1/2 |
| General Electric | 75 1/2 |
| General Motors | 85 1/2 |
| Goodrich | 75 1/2 |
| Goodyear | 48 1/2 |
| Homestake Mining | 97 1/2 |
| International Harvester | 48 1/2 |
| International Paper | 164 |
| International Tel. & Tel. | 67 1/2 |
| Johns Manville | 24 1/2 |
| Kennecott Copper | 73 1/2 |
| Montgomery Ward | 34 1/2 |
| National Distillers | 30 1/2 |
| National Lead | 27 1/2 |
| New York Central RR | 27 1/2 |
| Packard Motors | 10 |
| Pan American Airways | 22 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania RR | 42 1/2 |
| Radio Corp. | 17 1/2 |
| Real Silk | 27 1/2 |
| Republic Steel | 34 1/2 |
| Reynolds Tobacco | 44 1/2 |
| Schenley | 47 1/2 |
| Sears, Roebuck | 37 1/2 |
| Shell Oil | 16 1/2 |
| Socoy Vacuum | 60 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific | 61 1/2 |
| Standard Brands | 51 1/2 |
| Standard Oil of Calif. | 53 1/2 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey | 73 1/2 |
| Studebaker | 61 1/2 |
| Union Bag | 31 1/2 |
| Union Carbide | 119 1/2 |
| U.S. Rubber | 76 1/2 |
| U.S. Steel | 84 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 35 1/2 |
| Youngtown Sheet & Tube | 72 1/2 |

China Commerce
With Argentina

Buenos Aires, Apr. 11.
A possible early resumption of
the war-interrupted commercial
relations between China and Ar-
gentina may result from the ne-
gotiations launched here by the
recently-arrived Chinese ambas-
sador, Dr. Chen Chieh.
Chen, who is the first Chinese
Ambassador to Argentina, said
the main reason for establishing
diplomatic relations was to pro-
mote trade between the two
countries. He spoke of possibi-
lity of Chinese ships bringing mer-
chandise to Argentina. The Am-
bassador previously served as en-
voy to Brazil and Mexico.
Before the war Argentina
bought large supplies of tea from
China as well as furs and art
objects while China purchased
hides, wool and other products
from this country.—Associated
Press.

Demand For Silver

New York, Apr. 11.
Demand for silver by arts
and industry in the United
States in 1946 may exceed the
supply available at the present
price of 71.11 cents by from 40
to 60 million ounces, Handy
and Harman, bullion brokers,
predicted recently.
"No actual shortage exists,"
the brokers said in a review of
the 1946 silver market, "but
a scarcity of the metal at
the current price level—Asso-
ciated Press.

BRIDGE
NOTES

"I don't mind missing a slam which
needs very delicate play," writes
Houston, Texas, "but it burns me
up to miss a slam when there are
twelve tricks in top cards."

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
S: 10 5 4 3
H: A J 6 5 2
D: 6 5
C: A J 4 3
S: 8 7 2
H: Q J 4
D: J 10 9
C: K 9 5
N: 6 8
E: 9 8 8
W: 8 7 4 3
S: Q J 10 6 2
B: A K Q J 9 4
H: K 7
D: A K Q
C: 8 7

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 18 Pass
1H Pass 48 Pass
Pass Pass

"North felt he couldn't go on after
four spades, partly because of no spades
fit, partly because of the two losing
diamonds, and partly because his hand
had no real solidity."

"South didn't want to make a
stronger bid than four spades because
of North's original pass. Slam seemed
very unlikely unless North could take
the initiative. Were we both right, or
was one of us at fault?"

"We think South was right but that
North was too conservative. After all,
a jump to four spades is a slam invitation,
and North's 'with a maximum pass'
which included two Aces, should have
encouraged South to go on."

It doesn't really matter what North
bids over four spades—any bid would
encourage South to bid a slam. North
might bid five clubs or five hearts—
and South's next bid would be six
spades in any case.

The lack of spade fit was unimportant,
since South's big jump guaranteed an
independent suit. The losing diamonds
made no difference, because South had
to have his suit right somewhere—and
diamonds was the most likely location.
And North's two Aces were ample com-
pensation for the lack of solidity.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's
partner and, non-vulnerable against
vulnerable opponents, you held:

S: 8 7 4
H: A J 9
D: K 10 5 3
C: A 10

The bidding:
Maler You Jacoby Schenken
1S (??) Pass. There is every pres-
ent that the opponents will get them-
selves in trouble if you let them alone. If
you enter the bidding, however, it is li-
kely that you will get into trouble
while the opponents scramble out of it.

Score 100 per cent for pass 20 per
cent for one, no trump, or double.

To day you hold the same hand and
the bidding continues:
Maler You Jacoby Schenken
1S Pass 2NT Pass
2S (??)
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow).

N. Y. COTTON

New York, Apr. 12.
New York cotton futures drift-
ed lower yesterday in a quiet
trading under pressure of hedge
selling and a lowered commission
liquidation.

Futures closed \$1.05 to \$1.35 a
bale lower.
Prices at the close stood as
follows:

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| May | 27.87 cts. per pound |
| July | 28.02/03 " |
| October | 27.97/98 " |
| December | 27.97/28.00 " |
| March | 28.00 " |
| May (1947) | 28.01 " |
| Midling Spot | 28.44 " |

—Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Apr. 12.
In the Chicago Board of Trade,
profit cashers moved on mass on
May Rye in futures trading near
the close of the market yesterday
and an advance of 4 1/2 cents a
bushel was quickly whipped
around to a net loss of as much
as 2 1/2 cents.

One broker described the sell-
off as due to general nervousness
over the belief that the advance
of about 15 cents a bushel in
three days was too rapid and
over-extended despite the govern-
ment report that stocks of grains
on farms and in visible com-
mercial positions on April 1 totalled
slightly more than 1,000,000
bushels.—Associated Press.

INCOTS LOWER

London, April 11.
The Ministry of Supply yes-
terday announced that the price
of virgin aluminium ingots has
been reduced from \$85 to 48p
per long ton delivered to fac-
tory. This is equal to 13 cents
a pound. (The American price
is 16 cents a pound.)
The Ministry has contracted
the purchase of 310,000 metric
tons from Canada this year and
the next.—Associated Press.

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SAILINGS

S.S. TAKSANG (No Passengers) to SWATOW 15th April
S.S. FOOSHING to BANGKOK 18th April
S.S. WOSANG to Shanghai 20th April
S.S. YUENSANG Singapore, Penang, Calcutta 21st April

ARRIVALS

S.S. FOOSHING from S'hai & Swatow 15th April
S.S. WOSANG from Shanghai 16th April

IN PORT

S.S. TAKSANG C.M.S.N. Co. Wharf
S.S. KWAI SANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. YUENSANG Cosmopolitan Dock

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far
as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents:

THE GLEN LINE LTD.

M.V. GLENOGLE from United Kingdom End April
PRINCE LINE LTD.

M.V. SCOTTISH PRINCE Arr. from San Francisco 10th April
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AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI Noon 14th April
S.S. "FUKIEN" (No Passengers) SAILING TO SINGAPORE

S.S. "KWEIYANG" 4 p.m. 17th April
S.S. "NINGHAI" SAILING TO BANGKOK 4 p.m. 23rd April

No passengers—thereafter fortnightly sailings
SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 8.00 a.m. 15th April

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines, please apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Connaught Road, Central, Telephone 30331 (Private exchange)

For Passages other than Saloon to Coast Ports and Singapore,
please apply to:

Messrs. NAM TAI

127, Des Voeux Road, Central: Telephone 20118

For Freight and Passages other than Saloon by S.S. "FATSHAN"
please apply to—

THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE

Telephone 31110.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILING TO U.K.

"LYCAON" sails for Port Said, Liverpool via Straits,
at the end of April.
Accepts cargo for European Continental ports
other than Mediterranean ports.

VESSEL DUE.

"LYCAON" from U.K. via Straits, 3rd week April.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY

| Steamer | From | Due |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| "KUTSANG" | Bombay & Singapore | end April |
| "FENGTIEN" | United Kingdom via Singapore | end April |

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

| Steamer | Loading for | Ready |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------|
| "EMPIRE TRAIL" | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta | 14th April |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

| Steamer | Loading for | Ready |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| "EMPIRE JOY" | Sydney | early May |
| Steamer | From | |
| "KAIPAKI" | Australian Ports | 3rd May |

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1946.

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MAN WORLD HATES "I Have To Tell The Truth" Gestapo Chief In Witness-Box

NUERNBERG, APRIL 12.
BANCING THE WITNESS STAND WITH HIS FISTS ERNST KALTENBRUNNER YESTERDAY DENOUNCED AS A "CRAZY LIE" THE ALLIED ALLEGATIONS THAT HE HAD ORDERED THE LIQUIDATION OF CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES. HE TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES TRIBUNAL THAT HE "RISKED HIS LIFE" TO DEFY A HITLER ORDER TO SHOOT ALLIED PARACHUTISTS.

THE LANKY GESTAPO CHIEF, WHO OPENED HIS CASE WITH THE STATEMENT "I KNOW THE WHOLE WORLD HATES ME," SPENT FIVE HOURS ON THE STAND TRYING TO PROVE THAT THE HATRED WAS MISPLACED AND TO PIN THE BLAME ON THE GHOSTS OF HIMMLER AND HITLER.

Referring to a prosecution affidavit obtained from a Bavarian official which alleged that Kaltenbrunner was implicated in plans to destroy the Dachau concentration camp and two Jewish detention camps before the liberating Americans could arrive, the defendant exploded: "That document is a fake from A to Z—it is a crazy lie. Actually in March 1945 I was discussing with the head of the International Red Cross plans for the surrender of all Jews."

He also challenged the prosecution estimate that there were more than 300 concentration camps in Germany with a claim that he knew of only thirteen.

World Hatred

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, deputy Gestapo chief, accused of responsibility for a list of concentration camp crimes, walked from the dock to the International War Crimes Tribunal witness-box today and said in a stentorian voice: "I know I shall have to tell the truth here. I assume responsibility for everything that happened since my appointment—for every wrong committed under my actual control. I know the hatred of the whole world is directed against me, particularly since Himmler and Pohl (chief of the department administering concentration camps) are no longer alive, which leaves only me to answer to the world tribunal."

An affidavit from Dr. Mildner, Gestapo official now held in Nuernberg, gave the opinion that Kaltenbrunner was appointed chief of the Security Police because Himmler, after the death of Heydrich, his chief rival, "would suffer no one beside him, or under him, who could endanger his position."

The document said the sole responsibility for concentration camp executions rested with Himmler himself.

Better Service

Another affidavit, sworn by Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, historian who later worked with Kaltenbrunner, said the defendant was opposed to Himmler and Hitler on the policy of exterminating European Jewry.

Kaltenbrunner said in his evidence, "the world must be in a position to recognize events in Germany during this war in order to understand and pass judgment on them." He said that just before he became chief of the Security Police in June, 1943, he was running the political intelligence service in Austria. "Himmler was running a similar service under Heydrich," he added. "Hitler complained that Himmler's service was not as good as mine and to protect himself Himmler made me chief of the Security Police after Heydrich was killed."

Protest To Hitler

Kaltenbrunner claimed that until 1943 he did not know of the existence of the Auschwitz concentration camp, where more than 4,000,000 people died, and that even then he did not know what it was for. "It was early in 1944 that Himmler admitted to me that Auschwitz was for the extermination of Jews," Himmler told him that they held four to five million Jewish victims of the Gestapo and asked, "Will you accept or refuse responsibility?" Kaltenbrunner replied: "I refuse to accept it, I absolutely refuse."

He also said that when Himmler admitted that Auschwitz was an extermination camp, he protested to Hitler, and a

Cannibalism

Tokyo, Apr. 12.
Satuo Nogi, 33-year-old Japanese woman, was sentenced today for killing her 17-year-old invalid daughter and feeding her flesh to the rest of her family.

The case which was tried at a local court in Gumma Prefecture, about 100 miles northwest of Tokyo, is the first instance of cannibalism known in Japan.—Reuter.

ler's orders to shoot British parachutists in 1945—nearly three years after its issue—he not only protested to Hitler personally, but told him the order would not be carried out by him.

Kaltenbrunner is expected to complete his evidence in another hour tomorrow. The prosecution will then open the cross-examination.—Reuter.

H.K. REHABILITATION

(Continued from Page 1)

able for immediate shipment to Hong Kong, the Colony was free, and many of the goods were still undelivered from the factories.

Administration's Policy

The plans were laid in six monthly periods—and it was estimated that for the first six months Hong Kong would be a responsibility of the War Office. Normal trade would not be possible and all the needs of the people would have to be met through the military machine.

The goods that were required for Hong Kong ordered through the War Office for shipment to Hong Kong were, as I have said, not immediately available. These goods are now coming through to the Colony and they will continue to do so for some time to come.

Originally it was considered doubtful that normal trade would be re-established even during the second six months. Therefore, estimates were made for the needs of the Colony during this period and in certain instances, because of the long production period involved, it was considered advisable to order certain rehabilitation requirements on Government account.

This brings us to the present period, and I should now like to comment on the application of the Administration's announced policy of, wherever possible, trade to revert to normal channels, and the part the Colonial Office and the local Administration are playing in this important change.

In summary, all the goods ordered for what is known as the six months of the Military Government, have come to the Colony; or will arrive in the fairly near future.

As a result of the resiliency of Hong Kong and the willingness of its merchants to engage in private trade, it was possible to re-open the Colony to commercial trading at an early date and the estimates of the Colony's needs were revised considerably. Our function in London has been to help your representatives wherever we could on the placement of contracts and, above all, on the shipment of your cargoes to the Colony. During the coming months this policy will be continued and you can rest assured that the supply representatives of your Administration in London will do all within their power to assist on the procurement and shipment of goods to the Colony.

Although the aim is to return to pre-war conditions at the earliest possible moment, there are certain commodities which are still being procured on Government account because of the over-all world shortage of supplies. Wherever possible, only a limited number of consumer goods are now being procured on Government account, and it is hoped that this will be reduced even further in the foreseeable future.

As an instance of this policy, I would mention cotton. World distribution of cotton is under the control of the Combined Cotton Textile Committee which

meets in Washington. From this Committee, Hong Kong received a specified allocation to meet its needs. Original procurement was on a Government-to-Government basis, but in accordance with the Administration's policy of reversion to normal trade channels, arrangements were made whereby traditional exporters from the United Kingdom and India would be advised of the allocation in order that they may deal direct with merchants in Hong Kong.

Our part here is to assure them of all shipping facilities. Flour, rice, and sugar are

a suit takes 26 coupons and an overcoat 18. So you see how far one can go to stock up a wardrobe.

Food is rigidly rationed. It is hoped there will be improvements soon, but so far the situation is just as grim as it was during the war period.

London's Policy

To a greater or less extent that shortage of supplies goes through industry. A colossal switch-over from war to peace production has been necessary because the United Kingdom was stripped for action, and had to have a very long and hard time to get back to the production of consumer goods needed in peace.

In the course of discussion the point was emphasized that those administering the various controls should realise the importance to merchants of getting their old shops on the market again, even if the quantity of goods available was small, in order that newcomers should not get in ahead with new shops.

Gratitude was expressed to the Military Administration and to Brigadier Macdonald for what they had done. It was agreed that officials were doing their best to help.

Mr. Kenrick said the policy followed in London was to ship all the goods that anyone wanted to ship to Hong Kong.

Several merchants present thought that everything possible was being done at Home to get the old shops on the market again.

Enquiry was made as to the sub-allocation of goods allocated. Supposing 200 tons of a commodity were allocated to Hong Kong, did the first few applicants get the lot, or was there a study of firms' previous performance?

Export Increase

Mr. Kenrick replied that in the case of textiles, which were very closely watched, the allocation of yarn had been made to the manufacturers who normally produced goods for this market, and they knew who the pre-war importers were. The endeavour was to see that the proportion of pre-war trade was followed as far as possible. The manufacturer protected the previous importer, subject to some supervision. The disadvantage of returning to commercial procurement in a time of scarcity was that the more controls were relaxed and commercial procurement was allowed—and this meant "first come first served"—the more difficult it was to see that pre-war traders got their share.

The Chairman: Are the Board of Trade trying to increase exports three times, as we read in the papers?

Mr. Kenrick: Yes, definitely, but that is a total increase in all trades. One commodity in which they won't be able to do so is cotton textiles because there are not enough operatives in the spinning section and yarn is harder to come by than piece goods. The weavers can take up all the yarn that is coming forward. There is no shortage of raw cotton and I do not think

Churchill

London, Apr. 12.
Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party and former Prime Minister, will make his first major public speech since his return from the United States on April 29 when he will address the Scottish Unionist Association at Edinburgh.

According to well-informed Conservative circles, Mr. Churchill is planning an attack on the present Labour administration. Before going to Edinburgh, Mr. Churchill will go to Aberdeen on April 27 to receive the freedom of the city.—Reuter.

No Delay

Briefly, I have stated the work that is being done in London, but I feel one of the most useful purposes that I can serve this afternoon, would be to answer any questions which you may care to ask me in order that I can present the trade picture in England as I see it, and alternatively, I would be grateful for any indication from this meeting as to how we, in London, can serve your interests better.

So far we have been able to ship all the goods that have been available; there has been no delay of shipping at any time and I hope that that position will continue, although now that the control over shipping has been reduced we may have greater difficulty in ensuring forward tonnage. We have maintained a forward register of goods to be shipped by exporters in England, so we were able to put in a bid to the Ministry of War Transport to ensure that sufficient tonnage was put on the Hong Kong run each month. The M. W. T. assure us that if there is a short-fall of shipping to Hong Kong they will arrange for the diversion of ships.

At present we are moving everything procurable; the great difficulty is procurement. Britain is desperately short of everything. The Board of Trade are concentrating on an "export drive" otherwise there would not be many goods coming from England. The difficulty in England has been doing business for years

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED

London, April 12.
Messages from Sydney state that the River-view Observatory in Sydney recorded yesterday an earthquake more severe than that which caused the "disastrous" tidal wave in the Pacific Ocean on April 1.

Starting at 12½ minutes past noon (Local time) the shock lasted four hours. It is estimated that the earthquake occurred 8,600 miles away. The quake was also recorded at the Government observatory in Sydney.

The earthquake which was recorded by seismographs in West Bromwich, England, New Zealand and Australia, was also recorded at the Union Observatory, Johannesburg.

The epicentre was estimated to be about 2,600 miles away—in a triangular area of the Atlantic between Freeborn, Accra and Ascension Island. This area is prone to minor tremors.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, Apr. 12.
Denmark will send to the United States Zone of Germany cheese and butter worth \$5,000,000 under a new agreement.—Reuter.

Flutter At Races England Vs. Scotland

(By Vernon Morgan)

Glasgow, April 12.

Wherever you go in this great Scottish city, the sole topic of conversation is football—soccer and rugby. For tomorrow on Scotland's two most famous grounds, England does battle with the Scots, at soccer on the Hampden Park pitch here and at rugby at Murrayfield, Edinburgh.

It is now four years since Scotland beat England and their team tomorrow, weakened by four changes, is hardly likely to check the run of English successes. A notable feature about the home team is that for the first time in the history of Scottish football, brothers occupy both back positions.

England might be said to be weakened by the absence of its star-winger Stanley Matthews but his substitute Elliott is a fine speedy winger who should fit in with the forward line, in which the only "experiment" is Elliott's partner, Shackleton, who gets his cap for the first time. A notable thing about the English team is that not a single member of the Cup finalists—Charlton or Derby County—has found a place.

At rugby, I think Scotland will gain a revenge for their sole international defeat this year by England at Twickenham and leaves the day's dual battle drawn, with a soccer win for England and a rugby win for the Scots, although the chances of England winning both are considerably greater than that of Scotland.

The Teams

Here are the soccer teams. Scotland: Goal, Robert Brown of Queen's Park; Backs, D. Shaw of Hibernians and J. Shaw of the Rangers (captain); Half-backs, Campbell of Morton, Brennan of the Ardronians (husband of Fairlie Thistle); Forwards, Waddell of Rangers, Dougal of Birmingham, Delaney of Manchester United, Hamilton of Aberdeen and Liddell of Liverpool.

England: Goal, Swift of Manchester City; Backs, Scott of the Arsenal, Harwick of Middlesbrough; Half-backs, Wright of Wolverhampton Wanderers, Franklin of Stoke City, Mercer of Everton (captain); Forwards, Elliott of West Bromwich Albion, Shackleton of Bradford, Lawton of Chelsea, Hagan of Sheffield United and Denis Compton of the Arsenal.—Reuter.

RADIO

8 AM. Y. IL 13th, 1946.
STUD. C. "QUIZ" H.M.B. "RAME HEAD" V.F.B. H.M.S. "EUREKA" B.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcast on a frequency of 11.1 a.c. cycles and from 1230 to 1300 a.m., 630 to 730 p.m. and 900 to 1100 p.m. also on 953 Megacycles H.K.T.

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